



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RQ-2

Sim Farar, Treasurer
PAC for a Change
725 South Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

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Identification Number: C00342048

Reference: March Monthly (2/1/01-2/28/01), Amended April Monthly (3/1/01-3/31/01), received 5/21/01, May Monthly (4/1/01-4/30/01), June Monthly (5/1/01-5/31/01), August Monthly (7/1/01-7/31/01), September Monthly (8/1/01-8/31/01), October Monthly (9/1/01-9/30/01) and November Monthly (10/1/01-10/31/01) Reports

Dear Mr. Farar:

This letter is prompted by the Commission's preliminary review of the report(s) referenced above. The review raised questions concerning certain information contained in the report(s). An itemization follows:

-Your report discloses limited payments for administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are payments made for the purpose of operating a political committee including, but not limited to, rent, utilities, salaries, telephone service, office equipment and supplies. Any such payments to a person aggregating in excess of \$200 in a calendar year must be disclosed on Schedule(s) B supporting Line 21(b) of the Detailed Summary Page. 2 U.S.C. §434(b)(5) If these expenses are being paid by a connected organization, your Statement of Organization must be amended to reflect this relationship. 2 U.S.C. §433(b)(2) In addition, if expenses have been incurred but not paid in a reporting period, the activity should be disclosed as a debt on Schedule D, if the obligation is \$500 or more, or outstanding for sixty days or more. 11 CFR §104.11

Any goods or services provided to your committee by a person, except volunteer activity (i.e., a person's time), would be considered an in-kind

- contribution from that person, and would be subject to the disclosure requirements of 2 U.S.C. §434(b)(3) and 11 CFR §104.13, and the limitations and prohibitions of 2 U.S.C. §§441a and 441b.

Clarification regarding administrative expenses should be disclosed during each two year election cycle beginning with the first report filed in the non-election year. Please verify that all expenses referenced above (i.e., rent, salaries, utilities, etc.) have been adequately disclosed. If these services have been provided by volunteers, please confirm this in writing.

A response or an amendment to your original report(s) correcting the above problem(s) should be filed with the Federal Election Commission within fifteen (15) days of the date of this letter. Electronic filers must file amendments in an electronic format and must submit an amended report in its entirety, rather than just those portions of the report that are being amended. If you need assistance, please feel free to contact me on our toll-free number, (800) 424-9530 (at the prompt press 1, then press 2 to reach the Reports Analysis Division). My local number is (202) 694-1130.

Sincerely,



Julie Perry
Reports Analyst
Reports Analysis Division

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of health research, where cultural differences can significantly impact the effectiveness of interventions.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants and the data collection methods. The researchers used a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to gather data. This allowed them to explore the cultural context in depth while also measuring specific outcomes.

The results of the study are presented in the third part of the paper. They show that there are significant differences in health behaviors between the two groups. These differences are largely explained by cultural factors. For example, the group with a different cultural background had higher rates of smoking and lower rates of exercise.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that health interventions should be tailored to the cultural needs of the target population. This could involve providing education in the local language or using community leaders to deliver messages. The researchers conclude that a culturally sensitive approach is essential for improving health outcomes in diverse populations.